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POETRY.

CORN SONG.

BY JOHN G. WHITTIER.

Heap high the farmer's wintry board!
Heap high the golden corn!
No richer gift has autumn poured
From out her lavish horn!

Let other lands, exulting, gleam
The apple from the pine;
The orange from its glossy green,
The cluster from the vine.

We better love the hardy gift
Our rugged vales bestow,
To cheer us when the storm shall drift
Our harvest fields with snow.

Through vales of grass, and meads of flowers,
Our ploughs their furrows make,
While on the hills the sun and showers
Of changeable April played.

We dropped the seed o'er hill and plain,
Beneath the blight of May,
And frightened from our sprouting grain
The robber crows away.

All through the long bright days of June,
Its leaves grew bright and fair,
And waved in the soft summer's noon,
Its soft and yellow hair.

And now, with Autumn's moonlit eyes,
Its harvest time has come,
We pluck away its frosted leaves,
And bear the treasure home.

There, richer than the fabled gifts,
Apollo showered of old,
Fair hands the broken grain shall sift,
And blend its food of gold.

Let rapid idlers loiter in silk,
Around their costly board;
Give us the bowl of samp and milk,
By homely beauty poured.

Where'er the wild old kitchen hearth
Sends up its smoky curls,
Who will not thank the kindly earth,
And bless our farmer girls?

Then shame on all the proud and vain,
Whose fables long to scorn
The blessings of our hardy grain,
Our wealth of golden corn.

Let earth withhold her goodly root,
Let mildew blight the rye,
Give to the worm the orchard's fruit,
The wheat field to the fly!

But let the good old crop adorn
The hills our father's tread;
Still let us, for his golden corn,
Send up our thanks to God!

AGRICULTURE.

HINTS TO YOUNG FARMERS.—Consider your calling the most elevated and the most important; but never be above it, nor be afraid of the frock and the apron.

Put off no business, which ought and can be done to-day, till to-morrow. Never hire a man to do a piece of work which you can do yourself.

Every day has its appropriate duties; attend to them in succession.

Keep no more stock than you can keep in good order, and that of the best kind.

Never run into debt, without a reasonable probability of being able to pay it at the time agreed.

Remember that economy and industry are the two great pillars of the farmer's prosperity.

Never carry your notes in your pocket-book, as the desk or trunk is the more appropriate place. Keep them on file, and in order, ready to be found when wanted.

Never buy anything at an auction because the article is going cheap, unless you have a use for it.

Keep a place for your tools, and your tools in their places.

Instead of spending a rainy day at the dram shop, as many do to their ruin, repair whatever wants mending—post your books.

Should you be fond of the chase, or the sport with the hook, you may indulge occasionally, but never to the injury of your more important concerns.

By driving your business before you, and not permitting your business to drive you, you will have opportunities to indulge in innocent diversions.

Never trust your money in the hands of that man who will put his own to hazard.

When interest or a debt becomes due, pay it at the time, whether your creditor wants it or not. Never ask him to wait till next week, but pay it. Never insult him by saying "You don't want it." Punctuality is the key to every man's chest.

By constant temperance, habitual moderate exercise, and unaffected honesty, you will avoid the fees of the lawyer, and the sheriff, gain a good report and probably add to your present existence at least ten years of healthful, active life.

When a friend calls to see you, treat him with the utmost complaisance; but if important business calls your attention, politely excuse yourself, and he will excuse you.

Should you think of building a house, be not in a hurry, but first have every material on the spot, and let your cellar be as large as the frame.

Keep a memorandum book—enter all notes received or given—all moneys received or paid out—all expenses—and all circumstances of importance.

SELECTED TALES.

THE RED EAR: OR, THE HUSKING FROLIC.

BY W. A. ARTHUR.

In rural districts, the merry makings have a natural heartiness about them never seen in the cities, towns, nor villages.—Overweening self-respect has not come in to fetter the motions of the body, nor to smother the laugh in its free utterance.—Feeling and action are in close relationship. You come nearer to nature, untrammelled by custom and unaffected by art. A merry making par excellence is a New England husking frolic. The husking frolic at the South is a different affair altogether. There, it is a congregation of negroes from the various plantations near at hand, who, while they work, make the air vocal almost for miles around with their rude melodies, a few of which have been rendered familiar to ears polite by the "Serenaders" who have so highly amused the public during the past two or three years. But, at the North, the "husking," like the "quilting," draws together the gentle maidens and loving swains of a neighborhood, who meet to enjoy themselves in their own way. And such enjoyment as they have, in kind and degree, is not to be met with every day. In former times, the "husking" was a wilder affair than at present. Straight-laced conventionalism is gradually finding its way beyond the city limits, and binding the free spirits of our country maidens. They meet oftener with the city folks, gradually falling more and more into their habits as they partake more and more of their spirit; and, when they are assembled for enjoyment, they check their impulses, restrain their movements, and hush almost into silence the merry laughter that seeks to leap forth like the singing waters of the fountain. No—"huskings" are not what they were. Instead of seeing on the threshing-floor a troop of young men and maidens, stripping from the bright ears of grain their leafy covering, amid laughter, music, and the mingling of sweet voices, as of old, mere labor comes in too often to perform the service, and silently and coldly does the work. Yet here and there, a farmer who cannot forget the pleasant times when he was young, sends forth his annual summons after the maize harvest is gathered, and then comes a merrymaking for old and young that is enjoyed in a way never to be forgotten.

Old Ephraim Bradley was a man of this school. If his head grew white under the falling snows of many winters, the grass was fresh green, and the flowers ever blooming on his heart. With him the annual "husking" was never omitted. It was, like Christmas and Thanksgiving, almost a sacred thing, half involving sin in its omission.

Kate Mayflower, a wild romp of a girl from Boston—at least some in the city regarded her as such—was spending a few weeks in D—, when invitations came to attend a husking party at Ephraim Bradley's. The old man lived some three miles from the village. Kate had heard about husking parties, her young spirits leaped up when the announcement was made that one was to be held in the neighborhood, and that she was invited to be present. It was a frolic that, from all she had heard, would just suit her temperament, and she set off, when the time came, to make one of the party, in the merriest mood.

Evening had closed in on the arrival of the party from D—, who quickly joined some score or two of young people in the large kitchen, where lay heaped up in the centre a huge pile of Indian corn.

"All that to be husked?" whispered Kate, as she entered the room.

"O, yes; all that and more, perhaps," was the smiling reply. "We have come to work, you know."

"Now, gals," said old Mr. Bradley, who stood looking on as the young folks gathered, with bright faces around the golden grain, "now for a good old-fashioned time. If there are not half a dozen weddings before this and Christmas, I shall say there is no virtue in red ears."

As he ceased, down dropped, amid gay voices and laughter, the whole company upon the floor, in all graceful and ungraceful positions, in a circle around the pile of corn. Kate alone remained standing, for the movement was so sudden that she could not set with it.

"Here's room for you, Kate," cried one of the girls who had come with her, making a place by her side; and down sank Kate, feeling for the first time a little awkward and confused. Beside her was a stout country youth, whose face was all merriment, and whose eyes were dancing with anticipated pleasure. The city girl eyed his rough, brown hands, coarse garments, unpolished face, with a slight feeling of repulsion, and drew a little from him towards her friend.

"O, plenty of room," said he, turning bodily around, and addressing her with a

familiar leer. The tighter we fit in, the better. Lay the braids close, if you want a good fire."

Kate could not help laughing at this.—As she laughed he added—
"All free and easy here." He grasped an ear of corn and was already stripping down the husk.

"A red ear, by jingo!" suddenly burst from his lips in a tone of triumph; and, as he spoke, he sprang towards, or rather upon Kate, with the grace of a young bear, and kissed her with a "smack" that might have been heard a dozen miles off. Ere she had time to recover from the surprise and it must be admitted, indignation, occasioned by the unexpected assault upon her lips, the hero of the first 'red ear' was half round the circle of struggling girls, kissing both right and left with as skill and heartiness that awoke shouts of applause from the young 'fellers' who envied his good fortune.

This was a new phase of life to Kate.—She had heard of kissing as an amusement among young folks, and often thought that the custom was too good to become obsolete; but a practical view, and a personal participation like this, was a thing that her imagination had, in none of its vagaries, conceived. An old fashioned, straight-backed, flag-bottomed chair stood near the floor. Kate drew that again into the circle, and seated herself close to the pile of corn just as the young man had completed his task of kissing every one in the room.

"First rate that!" said he, smacking his lips, as he threw himself at her feet.—"Wasn't I lucky?"

Kate's indignation had by this time all melted away under a lively sense of the ludicrous, and she could not help laughing with the merriest.

Soon another red ear was announced, and then the kissing commenced again.—Such struggling, wrestling, screaming and laughing, Kate had never heard nor seen. The young man who held the prize had all the nerve required to go through with his part, as Kate clearly proved when it came to her turn to receive a salute. The struggle was long and well sustained on the part of the maiden; but her fate was to be kissed, and kissed, too, by a rough young countryman whom she had never met before. The deed was done, and then the blushing, panting girl, was led back in triumph to the room from which she had escaped.

Red ears were in plenty that evening. It was shrewdly guessed that every young man had come with at least two in his pockets, for all the girls vowed that never before had farmer Bradley's field of corn produced so many. As for Kate, she was kissed and kissed, until—as she alleged to her friend—making a virtue of necessity she submitted with the kindest grace imaginable; and if the truth must be told enjoyed the frolic with as lively a zest as any one present.

At length the great pile of corn disappeared, and the company arranged themselves for dancing; but they had hardly been on the floor half an hour, when supper was announced—and such a supper as that was! No pyramids of ice-cream or caudied oranges. No mock nor real turtle; nor oysters in a dozen styles. Turkeys there were, but none scientifically 'boned.' No, there were none of the fashionable city delicacies; but instead, a gigantic round of beef in the centre of the table was flanked on either side with vegetables. A bouncing junk of corned beef was at one end, and a big chicken pie at the other.—An Indian pudding, of ample dimensions, stood forth between the middle and end dishes, and a giant pot of bumble loomed up on the other side; while pumpkin pies, apple-sauce, and a host of other 'fixins,' filled up the spaces.

This was the bill of fare for the evening, and our city belle looked on with a new surprise, as she saw the articles disappearing one after another, like frost on window panes at sunrise. If the good wife did not say on this, as was said on a similar occasion, 'Lay hold, and help yourselves, gals—make a long arm; and let the meek folks take care of themselves. If any on you likes turnips *squat* and buttered, *squat* and butter 'em to suit yourselves'—at least as hearty and primitive an invitation to go to work on the good things was extended, and no one could complain that it was not acted upon. What followed is best given in the language of one who has already decried a similar scene.

"The guests seemed to do ample justice to the viands; mirth and festivity reigned around the board. Jokes, witticisms and flashes of fun would occasionally 'set the tables in a roar.' All appeared to enjoy themselves at the top of their bent.

Soon as the supper was over, all the girls lent a hand and the table was cleared in a jiffy. Blind-man's buff was then introduced; the company now was uproarious! Dancing was the next consideration. Anos Bunker screwed up his viol, roined the fiddle, and 'did up' the toe and heel-in-spir-

ing notes of Fisher's Hornpipe, while a number of the party, who were some what skilled in the Terpsichorean art, put in the 'double shuffle rigadoon.' Presently the lookers on caught the enthusiasm, and the whole company, old and young, adepts and novices, took the floor and did their utmost.

Two right and left, and down outside, six round and back to back;
Horrah scurrah, hither-skipper, bump together, whack!
"And thus was the husking kept up till the old clock, which stood in one corner of the kitchen, beat out twelve; then broke up the jolly gathering."

So it was at old farmer Bradley's. When Kate went back to Boston, she was free to own that she had enjoyed a new kind of merry-making, and avowed her determination to be at old Ephraim Bradley's when the next 'husking' came off.

PERSONAL APPEARANCE OF JOHN HANCOCK.

One who saw John Hancock in June 1782, relates that he had the appearance of advanced age. He had been repeatedly and severely afflicted with gout, probably owing in part to the custom of drinking punch—a common practice in high circles in those days. As recollected at this time, Hancock was nearly six feet in height and of thin person, stooping a little, and apparently enfeebled by disease. His manners were very gracious, of the old style—a dignified complaisance. His face had been very handsome. Dress was adapted quite as much to the ornamental as useful. Gentlemen wore wigs when abroad, and commonly caps when at home. At this time, about noon Hancock was dressed in a red velvet cap, within which was one of fine linen. The latter was turned up over the lower edge of the velvet one, two or three inches. He wore a blue damask gown lined with silk, a white stock, a white satin embroidered waistcoat, black satin small clothes, white silk stockings and red morocco slippers. It was a general practice in genteel families to have a tankard of punch made in the morning, and placed in a cooler when the season required it.—At this visit, Hancock took from the cooler standing on the hearth a full tankard, and drank first himself, and then offered it to those present. His equipage was splendid, and such as is not customary at this day. His apparel was sumptuously embroidered with gold, silver, lace, and other decorations, fashionable among men of fortune of that period; and he rode, especially upon public occasions, with six beautiful bay horses, attended by servants in livery. He wore a scarlet coat with ruffles on his sleeves, which soon became the prevailing fashion; and it is related of Dr. Nathan Jacques, the famous pedagogue of West Newbury, that he passed all the way from West Newbury to Boston in one day, to procure cloth for a coat like that of John Hancock, and returned with it under his arm on foot.

What Chemists make of Street Refuse.

An advertisement in the Times notifies, that "The Committee for managing the affairs of the Bristol Gas Light Company are ready to enter into a contract for a term, from twenty-first December next, for the sale of from sixteen thousand to twenty thousand gallons of ammoniacal liquor, produced per month at the works of the Company." What is this ammoniacal liquor? It is a most unlovable compound, which gas-makers must get rid of, whether it has commercial value or not. After coal has been converted into coke into the retorts of a gas-house, the vapors which escape are extraordinarily complex in their character. They comprise, not only the gas which is intended for illumination, but acids and alkalies, and gases of many other kinds—all of which must be removed before the street gas arrives at its proper degree of purity. By washing in clean water, and washing in lime water, and other processes, this purification is gradually brought about. But then the water, which has become impregnated with ammonia, and the lime, which has become impregnated with sulphuretted hydrogen and other gases, are dolefully fetid and repulsive; and in the early history of gas lighting, these refuse products embarrassed the gas makers exceedingly. But now the chemists make all sorts of good things from them. The lady's smelling bottle contains volatile salts made from this refuse ammonia, and sulphate of ammonia is another product from the same source. The tar, which is another of the ungracious consequences of gasmaking, is now made to yield benzole—a remarkable volatile liquid—which manufacturers employ in making varnish, and perfumers employ in making that which is honored by the name of oil of bitter almonds, and housewives employ in removing grease spots, and economical ladies employ in cleaning white kid gloves. The naphthalene, which annoys the gas-maker by choking up his pipes, is made to render an account of itself in the form of a beautiful red coloring matter, useful in dyeing. In short, our gas works are a sort of magical savings bank, in which commercial nothings are put in, and valuable something are taken out.

MISCELLANEOUS.

An Incident of the Battle of New Orleans.

A British officer, who was in the battle of New Orleans mentions an incident of the thrilling strangeness and one very descriptive of the Western hunter, many of whom marched to the defence of New Orleans, as volunteers in the army under the renowned Andrew Jackson:

We marched, said the officer, in a solid column of twelve thousand men, in direct line upon the American defences. I belonged to the staff; and as we advanced, we watched through our glasses the position and arrangements of our enemy with that intensity an officer only feels when marching into the jaws of death, with the insurance that, while he thus offers himself as a sacrifice to the demands of his country, every action, be it successful, or otherwise, will be judged with the most heartless scrutiny.

It was a strange sight, that long range of cotton bales—a new material for beating works, with the crowd of human beings behind, their heads only visible above the line of defence. We could distinctly see their long rifles laying over the bales, and the battery of Gen. Coffee directly in front with its great mouth gaping towards us as they waited to devour us, and the position of Gen. Jackson, with his staff around him. But what attracted our attention most, was the figure of a tall man standing on the breastworks, dressed in husky woolen, with buckskin leggings, and a broad-brimmed felt hat, that fell around the face, almost concealing his features. He was standing in one of those picturesque and graceful attitudes peculiar to those natural men-dwellers in the forests. The body rested on the left leg, and swayed with a curved line upward to the right arm which was extended, the hand grasping the rifle near the toe of his right foot, while with his hand he raised the rim of the hat from his eyes, and seemed gazing from beneath intensely upon our advancing column.—The cannon of Gen. Coffee had opened upon us, and tore through our ranks with dreadful slaughter; but we continued to advance, unwavering and cool, as if nothing threatened our progress.

The roar of cannon seemed to have no effect upon the figure standing on the cotton bales, but he seemed fixed and motionless as a statue. At last he moved, threw back the hat rim over the crown, with his left hand, raised the rifle to his shoulder, and took aim at our group. Our eyes were riveted upon him. At whom had he levelled his piece? But the distance was so great that we looked at each other and smiled. We saw the rifle flash, and my right hand companion, as noble looking a fellow as ever rode at the head of his regiment, fell from his saddle. The hunter paused a few moments, without moving the gun from his shoulder, then reloaded and assumed his former attitude. Throwing the hat rim over his eyes, and again holding it up with the left hand, he fixed his piercing gaze upon us as if hunting out another victim. Once more the hat rim was thrown back and the gun raised to the shoulder. This time we did not smile, but cast short glances at each other, to see which one of us must die; and when again the rifle flashed, another one of us dropped to the earth. There was something most awful in this marching to certain death.

Gen. Coffee's battery, and thousands of musket balls playing upon our ranks, we cared not for—there was a chance of escaping unscathed. Most of us had walked upon batteries a hundred times more destructive without quailing; but to know that every time that rifle was levelled towards us, one must surely fall: to see the gleaming sun flash as the deadly iron came down, and see it rest motionless, as if poised upon a rock, and know when the hammer struck and the sparks flew to the full primed pan, that the messenger of death drove unerringly to its goal—to know this, and still march on, was awful.

I could see nothing but the tall figure standing on the breastwork. He seemed to grow, phantom like, higher and higher, assuming through the smoke the supernatural appearance of some great spirit. Again did he reload and discharge his rifle with the same unfailing aim; and it was with undecipherable pleasure that I beheld as we neared the American lines, the sulphurous cloud gathered around us, and shut that spectral hunter from my gaze.—We lost the battle; and to my mind, the Kentucky rifleman contributed more to our defeat than anything else; for while he remained to our sight, our attention was drawn from our duties, and when at last he became enshrouded in the smoke, the work was complete; we were in utter confusion, and unable, in the extremity, to restore order sufficient to make a successful attack.

When ye are saluted with a salutation, salute the person with a better salutation, or at least, return the same; for God taketh account of all things.

The Jews of Jerusalem.

In going to visit a respectable Jew in Jerusalem, it is common to pass over a ruined foreground, and up an awkward outside stair, constructed of rough unpolished stones that totter under your feet. But the access improves as you ascend, and at the top it has a respectable appearance, and ends in an agreeable platform in front of the house. The court is overshadowed by a vine covered trellis. On entering the house itself it is found to be clean and well furnished and lighted. Sofas for the divans stand around the walls. They are soft and covered with Persian carpets, and look even elegant; but no one can sit long on one of them without getting a start at the sight of some little vermin. The people are hospitable, and happy to receive you. The old Jew leads you in very politely, and introduces you to his wife and daughters, who are ordered to furnish pipes and coffee, and water and bread. You admire their faces and forms, their easy and elegant gait, and their address surprises you. They chat and laugh with great vivacity of manners, and are on a perfect footing of equality. They speak very readily, and give their opinion with confidence, when even that of a wife contradicts her husband. Many of these daughters of Judah are remarkable for their attractions, beautiful and well behaved, tall, fair, and blue-eyed, and around their forehead and cheeks are several roses, large earrings, and the vermilion blossom of the pomegranate, forming an exquisite pendant, reflecting its glow upon the dazzling whiteness of the skin. No interpreter is needed. The Jew speaks English easily, and the Jewesses talk Italian with elegance to the Nazarene; while the pure Hebrew goes from one another very fluently, and is easy to see who and what are the subjects of their remarks. The mother produces her child, by this time elegantly dressed, and adorned with jewels. You ask what tribe his family belongs to. He answers with a sigh that he cannot exactly tell, as, alas! the tribes are now no longer separate, and entire. His keen eye notices the sensation this simple but most important fact has excited in your mind, and something solemn is said again in Hebrew by the father to the family, and among one another. You hesitate once and again, but at length you break the ice and speak of the prophecies, and their promised Messiah. Their eye kindles, their cheek flushes, their lips quiver, and their hand trembles. "Yes, we expect him, and were certain that he was to appear last year. But he will come this year, and the land will be ours again." You press him gently to point out some prophecy on which his mind mainly rests as to the time. He remains long silent and sad, and at last comes out with the very candid admission that "the prophecies have failed so often as to time that he cannot mention one passage more than another. But the Messiah will come; the God of Abraham has promised, and he is no liar." But I ask, "When will he come?" "This year," he answers, "and the land will be ours."

I speak of Jesus of Nazareth, and in a moment the frown flashes over his face and frame, and he tells you sternly never to name that name again within these walls, and he moves as if he were about to start to his feet. You change the subject, and propose to purchase some trinket, and you are friends in a moment. "Only thirty pias-tres—thirty pias-tres." You have had coffee and kindness, and how can you return it better than by making a small purchase? And this was the main point—the number one to which the whole mind of Israel was constantly bending, and from which his entire inner man was never turned in all the conversation from beginning to end.—Thus are they an acute, plausible, calculating and kind-hearted people. Sure and sharper to their own worldly interests than either their razors or pen-knives. They have always an aim, and they are never idle. Their sympathy and benevolence for one another must be well sustained and directed. They have no compulsory poor laws among themselves, nor are the poorer classes of Jews left to the tender mercies of the public at large. Out again to the ruined court, and over the heaps of rubbish, with the perfect conviction on looking at your tenpenny trinket that you have been regularly Jewed by paying thirty pias-tres—i. e., five times its value.

Dr. Allen's "Land of the Messiah."

Matrimony and Single Blessings.—Matrimony.—Hot buckwheat cakes—warm beds—comfortable slippers—smoking coffee—round arms—red lips—(ahem!)—etc., etc.—shirts exulting in buttons—redeemed stockings—bustocks—happiness, &c.

Single Blessedness.—Sheet-iron quilts—blue noses—frosty winters—ice in the pitcher—unregenerated linen—hellish socks—coffee sweetened with icicles—gutta serena biscuits—flappy steak—dull razors—cousins—coughs and cholera—rhubarb—aloes—misery, &c., Ugh.

A Broken Heart.

The interesting case of a literally broken heart was subjoin, was related by Dr. J. K. Mitchell, of the Jefferson College, Philadelphia, to his class last winter, while lecturing upon diseases of the heart. It will be seen, on perusing it, that the expression "broken hearted" is not merely figurative.

In the early part of his medical career, Dr. M. accompanied as surgeon a packet that sailed between Liverpool and one of our Southern ports. On the return voyage, soon after leaving Liverpool, while the doctor and the captain of the vessel, a weather-beaten son of Neptune, but possessed of uncommon fine feelings and strong impulses, were conversing in the latter state room, the captain opened a large chest, and carefully took out a number of articles of various descriptions, which he arrayed upon a table. Dr. M., surprised at the array of costly jewels, ornaments, dresses, and all the varied paraphernalia of which ladies are naturally fond, inquired of the captain his object in having so many valuable purchases. "The sailor, in reply, said that for seven or eight years he had been devotedly attached to a lady, to whom he had several times made proposals of marriage, but was as often rejected; that her refusal to wed him however, had only stimulated his love to greater exertion; and that, finally, upon removing his offer, declaring in the ardency of his passion that without her society, life was not worth living for, she consented to become his bride upon his return from his next voyage. He was so overjoyed at the prospect of a marriage from which in warmth of his feelings, he probably anticipated more happiness than is generally allotted to mortals, that he spent all his ready money while in London for bridal gifts. After gazing at them fondly for some time, and remarking on them in turn, "I think this will please Anne," and "I am sure she will like that," he replaced them with the utmost care. This ceremony he repeated every day during the voyage; and the doctor often observed a tear glistening in his eye, as he spoke of the pleasure he would have in presenting them to his affianced bride.

On reaching his destination, the captain arrayed himself with more than usual precision, and disembarked as soon as possible, to hasten to his love. As he was about to step into the carriage awaiting him, he was called aside by two gentlemen who desired to make a communication, the purport of which was that the lady had proved unfaithful to the trust reposed in her, and married another, with whom she had decamped shortly before. Instantly the captain was observed to clasp his hand to his breast, and fall heavily to the ground. He was taken up and conveyed to his room on the vessel. Dr. M. was immediately summoned; but before he reached the poor captain, he was dead.—A post mortem examination revealed the cause of his unfortunate disease. His heart was literally torn in twain! The tremendous propulsion of the blood, consequent upon such a violent nervous shock, forced the powerful muscular tissues asunder, and life was at an end. The heart was broken.—"To-Day."

Iron Slates and Iron Paper.

Schoolboys display great skill in breaking their slates. Shall they be allowed to continue the exercise of this interesting practice, or shall we invite them to use the new Wurttemberg sheet iron slates? A manufacturer in that country has invented a mode of applying a surface-coating to sheet-iron, which enables it to take freely the mark of a slate pencil. It is said to be much lighter, and much less liable to injury, than a common slate. If we have sheet iron slates, why not sheet iron paper? Baron Von Kleist, the proprietor of some iron works at Neudeck in Bohemia, has lately produced paper of this kind, from which great things seem to be expected.—It is remarkable for its extreme thickness, flexibility and strength, and is entirely without flaws. It is used in making buttons, and various other articles shaped by stamping; and it is capable of receiving a very high polish. Whether the world is ever to see Newspapers printed on sheets of iron we must leave to some clairvoyant to determine; but, no sooner did our manufacturers become acquainted with this Bohemian product at the Great Exhibition, than they set their wits to work to produce better and thinner sheet iron than had before been produced in England. In the Birmingham department, before the exhibition closed, there made its appearance a book about five inches by three, consisting of forty-four leaves of sheet-iron, the whole weighing about two ounces and a half. We are thus getting on—the age of iron literature may yet arrive.

The pursuit in which we cannot ask God's protection must be criminal; the pleasure for which we dare not thank him cannot be innocent.

FOREIGN NEWS.

The steamers *Baltic* and *Europa* have arrived at New York, with dates from Europe to the 20th ult.

ENGLAND.—A meeting of the American citizens in London, was convened at the Legation, on the 13th, by Mr. Jagersoll, for the purpose of uniting in a tribute of respect to the memory of Daniel Webster. Suitable resolutions were passed, and it was resolved that the usual badge of mourning be worn for thirty days. About forty persons were present.

The great event of the week has been the funeral of the Duke of Wellington, and it is impossible to convey an idea of the excitement throughout the metropolis. The lying-in-state terminated on Wednesday evening at five o'clock, having been visited during the day by 15,073 persons. The route of the procession was taken possession of by the crowd early in the morning, and multitudes who had paid high prices for seats at windows and balconies found themselves unable to make their way to these eligible positions.

FRANCE.—The provincial journals of France are filled with proclamations and addresses from the prefects, stimulating the zeal of the voters. In Paris all was quiet. There was apparently no enthusiasm for the Empire, although no show of opposition.

Louis Napoleon had been at Fontainebleau during the week previous to the Baltic's sailing, recreating his court with "a grand court stag hunt."

At a meeting of American citizens held on the 16th ult. at the American Club, in Paris, Mr. Rives, the American Minister, delivered an address; and a series of resolutions, drawn up by Consul Goodrich, expressing their feelings upon the death of Mr. Webster, was adopted.

TURKEY.—The Sultan has just granted an amnesty to the 1,400 families of insurrectionary Bosnians, who fled some months since into Austria. Veli Pacha is appointed minister to France, and will take passage on board the French steam frigate *Magellan*, whence it is inferred that friendly relations are re-established between France and the Porte. The Turkish government continues to send funds to France in repayment of the loan. By last packet, 12,000,000 francs were remitted, and a similar sum was to follow, on the 15th inst.

CHINA.—Advices from Hong Kong, Sept. 29, report no leading feature of news during the month. The cool season had set in early, and the foreign residents were healthy. In the early part of the month the reports of the disturbance in the interior had created some uneasiness, but lately they had been little spoken of. There had been changes in the high imperial authorities. Sen had been appointed Governor-General of Ommen, and Yeh had succeeded to the Viceroyalty of Canton.

The transit to the interior was interrupted and much interfered with both import and export trade. The literary exercises now going on at Canton created much interest amongst the Chinese. The United States squadron, comprising the *Susquehanna*, *Plymouth*, *Saratoga*, and *store-ships*, are still cruising about the coast.

Accours from the Cape of Good Hope, to October 9th, state that the war between the English and natives is drawing to a close. The natives have been driven from their strongholds, and numbers are dying of starvation.

CALIFORNIA NEWS.

The steamers *Georgia* and *Northern Light* have arrived at New York, bringing later news from California: 450 passengers and \$2,742,429 in gold dust.

A large train of immigrants had arrived near Stockton, across the Plains, by the way of Salt Lake and the Volcano road. Among the number were three brothers named Patterson, from Jackson county, Missouri, who had driven through fifteen hundred head of sheep, four hundred head of cattle, and twenty wagons. The latter were freighted with provisions, &c., for the Mormons at Salt Lake Valley. Their freight bill amounted to the handsome sum of \$11,000.

The Sacramento Union says:—The first cotton of California growth that we have had the pleasure of seeing, consisted of a single hulk, which contained some half dozen bolls, three of which were open, and the cotton in them, as well as seed, completely formed. The staple was fine and in length, strength, and whiteness, resembled what is called in Alabama and Mississippi "sandy land cotton."

On the Salinas, several farms have been purchased by enterprising Americans, who intend to commence immediately for the purpose of fencing and planting large fields of wheat, the soil being of that peculiar nature, known as "good wheat ground," and practical experience has proven that wheat and barley will eventually be the staple of that country, especially of that large body of land known as the Salinas plains, not a foot of which, by planting early, but would amply repay the agriculturist for his labor and time.

The Stockton Seminary is represented to be in a highly prosperous condition. The female department, under the management of the Misses Kerr, was opened in August last. The institution is highly recommended.

About eleven o'clock on the night of the 26th inst., a lunar rainbow was visible at San Francisco.

The Methodist church at Marysville, was recently destroyed by fire.

The Sonora Herald, of October 21, says that the rivers have all risen a few feet, but no great damage has yet been done. Just before the rain the diggings on all the southern rivers were yielding more handsomely than they had ever yet done. More fluming has been done on them than ever before, and the result in many instances has been very encouraging.

At Spanish Ranch and vicinity, the miners are doing remarkably well. One piece, taken out a few days since by Messrs Ford and Dean, weighed near \$800, and it, with another piece from the same claim, brought down here, weighed, together, ninety-six ounces. In this claim they have been averaging \$200 per day to the man. The whole river, from Rich Bar down, as far as the miners are working, is paying good wages. At Indian Bar and the Junction, the miners are all doing a good business.

At Rush creek all who work are making from \$8 to \$12 each. This creek has never failed to pay the laborer for his work.

New diggings have been discovered near the American ranch. Those working there are getting well paid, in coarse, heavy gold. They are making from \$12 to \$20 per day to the man. The diggings are ravine diggings, and can be worked all winter.

BY THE MAIL.

THE ALPS PERPETUATING THE MEMORY OF SWITZERLAND.—The Federal Council of Switzerland have presented to the Washington Monument Association, a block of granite cut from the Alps, and bearing the following inscription:

To the Memory OF SWITZERLAND. The Free Swiss Confederation. MDCCCLXII.

The present is made through the Swiss Consul in Philadelphia, John Lutz. Mr. Everett, in a note addressed to the President of the Swiss Confederation, officially acknowledges the receipt of the communication from the Swiss Consul, and remarks:

"The monument to the memory of the illustrious Washington, whose pure example is scarcely less valuable to the whole world than his personal services were to his own country, is not undertaken by the government of the United States, but it is the voluntary tribute of the people. But the undersigned has the satisfaction of being the medium of communication between the Federal Council of Switzerland and the society entrusted with the erection of the monument, to whom a copy of the communication of his excellency M. de Furrer, President of the Swiss Confederation, together with a copy of the letter of the Consul at Philadelphia, will be immediately transmitted."

BOLD THIEF.—The "swell mob" of London do perpetrate robberies with the most singular ingenuity and address, and appear never to be at fault. A lady alighted at the bank, ascended the steps and entered the vestibule, and presenting a check to the paying teller, received a very large amount of bank notes, which she deposited in her purse, and returned to the carriage. Just as she had taken her seat, a gentleman came down the steps of the bank without his hat, wearing spectacles and having a pen behind his ear, and said:

"Madam, we have forgotten to take the number of those notes; will you allow me to take them off?"

She handed him the notes, and he ascended the steps of the bank and entered the building. The lady, having waited some time, finally returned to the bank, and soon ascertained that no person had been authorized to ask for the notes!

AGE OF MEN OF THE TIME.—President Fillmore is 52 years old, having been born in 1800, in Cayuga Co., N. Y.; Macaulay, the historian, is 52 years; and so is Bancroft, the author of the History of America. Abbott Lawrence, the late popular and able Minister to the Court of St. James, was born in Groton, Mass., in 1792, and is now consequently about 69 years of age. Edward Everett, the new Secretary of State, was born in Dorchester, Mass., in 1794, and is now 55 years old. Washington Irving was born in New York, in 1783, and is therefore not far from the mature age of 70. Louis Napoleon Bonaparte, President of the French Republic, was born at the Tuileries in 1808, and is therefore in his forty-fourth year.

SENTENCE OF A NAVAL COURT MARTIAL. Charles Stevens, a seaman on board the U. S. ship *Pennington*, was recently tried by Court Martial at Norfolk, charged with assaulting a master-at-arms, while in the discharge of the duties of his office; with using provoking words and menaces; and uttering mutinous words—endeavoring to incite the crew to resistance. The Court found Stevens guilty, and sentenced him to twelve months solitary confinement in the cells of the Gosport Navy Yard—he is for thirty days of the term of confinement to be kept on bread and water; to be reduced to the rate of landsmen for the balance of his term of enlistment, and to forfeit his pay during the term of his confinement.

There is a clergyman in Boston, says the *Christian Inquirer*, "who preaches generally three times on Sunday; delivers a lecture every Thursday evening; superintends a large Sunday school; appears to be his great delight; attends two evenings in the week the evening schools; visits the Home for Respectable and Aged Females weekly, besides being constantly called upon to visit the poor, sick and distressed, in almost every part of the city, because he is well and generally known for his benevolence and charities, having been the minister-at-large for many years."

CURE FOR ERYSIPELAS.—A correspondent of an exchange paper, gives the public a cure for this distressing disorder, from which he had been a great sufferer. He says, "a simple poultice made of cranberries, pounded fine, and applied in a raw state, has proved in my case, and a number also in this vicinity, a certain remedy." In his case, the poultice was applied on going to bed, and the next morning, to his surprise, he found the inflammation nearly gone; and in two days he was as well as ever.

WHY DO WOMEN'S TEETH DECAY EARLY?—The cause of women's teeth decaying at a much earlier period than those of the other sex, has been usually attributed to the friction produced by the constant action of the tongue. It has, however, been suggested, with more gallantry, and perhaps, with equal truth, that it is owing to the sweetness of their lips, as it is a fact well established by popular belief, that sweet teeth spoil the teeth.

HUMAN INGENUITY.—In the formation of a single locomotive steam engine there are no fewer than 6,416 pieces to be put together, and these require to be as accurately adjusted as the works of a watch. Every watch consists of at least 202 pieces, employing probably 215 persons, distributed among 40 trades, to say nothing of the tool makers for all these.

THE NEW YORK TRIBUNE says there are 8000 hotels, drinking saloons and dram shops in that city, and the amount expended in them is amazing, almost exceeding belief. If the sales average \$10 each, which is a very low estimate, the amount will be \$80,000 a day, \$2,400,000 a month and \$20,000,000 a year.

NO COAL ON LAKE SUPERIOR.—Charles Whitley, an eminent geologist, asserts, in a communication to the Lake Superior Journal that from the geological formation of their rocks, there is not, and cannot be coal found on Lake Superior.

THE engineer-in-chief, under whose directions the boilers of the Princeton were made says, the defect complained of is of slight importance and can easily be remedied.

RACE BETWEEN A LOCOMOTIVE AND A FLOCK OF GESE.

—The Rochester American has the following incident:—"Coming up on the express train, the other day, it so happened that on leaving Fonda, a flock of some thirty wild geese swept over the valley of the Mohawk, just as the cars were under way. These geese bore manifestly bewildered, kept on steadily up the river, but well over on the opposite side of the valley, hence a good chance to compare their speed with the 'lightning train' was afforded. At first it seemed to be about an 'even thing,' but after a few moments it was readily perceptible that the geese were drawing ahead of the locomotive. After a few minutes, the flock seemed half inclined to drop down into the Mohawk, and abated much of their speed—the engine recovering the lost ground, but the geese thought better of it, changed front, sought a greater elevation and pushed ahead again in the same direction of the train. By this time the race became quite exciting, and one could hardly refrain from exclaiming, 'go, engine; pair it, goose,' but there was no need of exhortation, as both seemed letting out about all they knew—the geese gradually drawing ahead till within a short distance of Little Falls, when the boys hailed up in the wind's eye, shivered a moment, and stood down the river again, having gained in the race about two miles. The geese must have been going, when last seen, at the rate of sixty or seventy miles an hour. This is the first race we have seen between a locomotive and the feathered race, and though the latter had the best of it, the former did well, considering that it was compelled to carry weight."

IN BOSTON THE OTHER NIGHT, one of the city watchmen found wandering about in a state of intoxication, a man somewhat celebrated as a ventriloquist, and who has often performed at theatres. He was taken in charge, and placed in the cell of the Watch House. This did not agree exactly with the ventriloquist's idea of pleasure, and with a skill worthy of a better situation, he shook the iron grated door, and set up a most hideous noise in imitation of wild beasts. Had there been a menagerie within the cell, the effect would not have been more life-like. The roar of the lion, the growl of the tiger, the snarl of the panther, the screech of the wild cat, the hiss of the serpent, were all heard, and the prisoners in the adjoining begged to be released, lest they should be devoured. The delusion was most complete, and the ventriloquist continued his exhibition gratis for sometime, but at last he became exhausted and dropped to sleep.

PROVIDENCE, Monday, Nov. 29.—A small building, No. 251 Pine-st., owned and occupied by G. W. Parker & Co., as a grocery store, was destroyed by fire, with its contents, about 3 o'clock yesterday morning. The building and stock were valued at \$2,300, and were insured at the Pawtucket Mutual Office for \$1,300.

The house adjoining on the east, occupied by Wm. Clarke, was considerably damaged, and was insured at the Concord Office. The small Church on the west of the building was also injured. The fire was communicated by some person who found his way into the store by digging into the cellar.

An unsuccessful attempt was made on Saturday night, about 11 o'clock, to fire the engine house of Gazette Co., No. 4, on Benefit-st.

A WESTERN PAPER, speaking of the spread of Christianity, states that Abner Kneeland and his associates went to Iowa, with the fixed purpose to take possession of the State and wholly exclude the Bible. They did all they could to enlist infidels in the enterprise, and labored with all their might to bring all around them under the power of unbelief, but disappointment awaited them. Missionaries entered the field, and preached Christ and him crucified, and every valley vocal with songs of salvation; many of those who went hither as infidels were converted to God, and one of them devoted himself to the Christian ministry, and at present anything like avowed infidelity is not to be found in the State.

THE POPULATION OF NEW YORK STATE, according to the census returns of the year 1852, was, in the aggregate, 3,097,358; of which number 2,439,296 were native born, and 658,062 of foreign birth. Of the former 2,151,196 were born in New York State, 26,352 in Pennsylvania, 35,319 in New Jersey, 66,101 in Connecticut, 13,129 in Rhode Island, 55,773 in Massachusetts, 14,519 in New Hampshire, and the remainder in other States. Of the foreign population 343,111 are Irish, 118,308 German, 84,820 English, 23,418 Scotch, 12,513 French, 7,582 Welsh, and 47,200 British American. More than two-fifths of the foreigners are located in New York and Brooklyn cities.

THE Canadian executive has given notice that a tract of twenty-four millions of acres of land, lying mainly north-east of Lake Huron, in the latitude of the American mining districts of Lake Superior, will as soon as surveyed, be thrown open to the landless in gratuitous tracts of one hundred and sixty acres. Alternate sections will thus be given away without price, those lying between them being reserved for sale to cover the expenses of surveying and opening the country to immigrants.

A NOBLE BEQUEST.—The New York Tribune of Thursday, states that Peter Cooper, Esq., has made a donation of \$300,000 for establishing an institution to be known as the "Union," the object of which is to be the "moral, mental and physical improvement of the youth of the city, of the State, the country, and the world." The site selected for the building is bounded by Astor Place, Fourth Avenue, Third Avenue and Seventh street.

OUR NAVY YARD.—The work on the Vermont, ship of the line, is progressing very rapidly. Three hundred and eighty men are now at work upon this ship alone.

The officers and crew of the sloop of war Albany are already on board; the stores, boats, &c., are taken in, and she will be hauled off and take in her powder this afternoon, and probably sail immediately.—*Bunker Hill Aurora*.

THE editor of a western paper, having lent his axe to one of his subscribers, the borrower unfortunately broke off the handle. On returning it the man said: "You can easily get it fixed." "Yes," replied the editor, "but that will cost, at least, a quarter of a dollar." "Well," said the borrower, "if you ain't rather small for an editor; here's the quarter, but I'll thank you to stop my paper at once."

PRUDENT FORESIGHT.—A commendable precaution for the extinction of fire is thus noted in the Cincinnati Atlas:

"We happened to be present yesterday morning at the Burnet House, whilst the officers of several insurance companies were inspecting the premises, and witnessed an arrangement that we think would be exceedingly useful to other large hotels or manufactories in case of fire. Attached to the building is an alarm bell, which is only rung in case of fire on or near the premises. The servants are all instructed, upon the instant the bell strikes, to repair to the large vestibule, there to receive instructions how to act, and to be stationed throughout the building to prevent robbery or destruction of property. The bell was rung whilst we were there, and instantly from all quarters of the house came pouring in an army of servants, some armed with axes, and arranged themselves in order fronting the clerk's office. They were unprepared for the alarm, and no little consternation was visible in their faces, supposing the house to be on fire. Upon being informed to the contrary, they were dismissed, and all repaired to their respective duties. In the Burnet every known precaution is taken to prevent fire, and every means is conveniently at hand to immediately suppress the flames in the case of the occurrence of one. The whole entire system and discipline of the house is well worthy of commendation as a model of perfect organization."

EARTHQUAKE.—A shock of an earthquake, says the Journal of last evening, was felt in Exeter, N. H., on Saturday night, at about half past eleven o'clock. It jarred the doors and windows considerably, and shook down some plastering from one house. The Salem Register says that a shock was experienced in that city at about the same time, which was very perceptible for the space of half a minute. The Newburyport Herald of yesterday alludes to this shock as follows:—

"A very heavy explosion startled our citizens at 25 minutes before 12 o'clock, Saturday night. It came from a northerly direction and was probably from the Exeter Powder Mills, though no former explosion of these mills ever produced here half so severe a concussion, or anything like the loud and long report and reverberation. After the shock a roar like a foul chimney burning, was distinctly perceptible, in doors, for two minutes. The night was still and clear with a light air from N. W.—ground wet and soft."

If this was not the effect of a great explosion it must have been one of those earthquakes and the most severe of them all, which at irregular intervals from time immemorial have visited the valley of the Merrimac."

ALARM BELL OFF HATTERAS.—One of the Erickson boats brought from Philadelphia yesterday afternoon, in tow, one of the queerest affairs in the shape of a boat we ever saw. We do not know what name exactly to give it, but it is an alarm boat or buoy, a sort of substitute for a light boat, it is made of copper, entirely decked over, with a mast, on the top of which is a bell, with four clappers, so arranged that the action of the waves, by moving it, will keep up a constant tolling of the bell. The mariner when he hears the sound of the bell, will be sure to know his position and avoid danger. This has been constructed at the expense of the United States Government, and is to be placed, we understand, off Cape Hatteras. Of course, it is not contemplated that any one shall be on board. There is also on the Erickson steamer an immense copper buoy designed for the same place. She created a considerable degree of interest as she came up the harbor yesterday, the bell booming all the time, and producing the impression, with many, that it was an alarm of fire.

FROZEN POTATOES.—The Rural New Yorker, says, that a potato, if frozen, and instantly put into cold water, does not recover, but is totally changed, and becomes a flaccid sack of unsavory, gummy matter, of a very disagreeable odor—its original properties entirely changed or lost; but if, while in a frozen state, they are thrown, one by one, into water, constantly boiling, they are no way affected, and are as edible as when first taken from the earth. This is an anomaly to the action of the cold, which may be true when applied to other vegetables, of which we are unadvised, but it is a fact worth knowing, as it may on some occasion meet the necessities of almost every family, especially in those countries where cellars are difficult of construction.

THE plate on the Duke of Wellington's coffin, bears the following inscription:—"The most high, mighty, and most noble Prince Arthur, Duke and Marquis of Wellington, Marquis Douro, Earl of Wellington, Viscount Wellington of Talavera and of Wellington, and Baron Douro of Wellesley; Knight of the Most Noble Order of the Garter, Knight Grand Cross of the Most Honourable Order of the Bath, one of Her Majesty's Most Honourable Privy Council, and Field-Marshal and Commander-in-Chief of Her Majesty's Forces; Born 1st May, 1779; died 14th September, 1852."

THE TOBACCO CROP.—From a statement recently published, it appears that in 1850 there was raised in the principal tobacco growing states about 200,000,000 pounds of this article, of which more than one-half—110,000,000 pounds—was raised in the two states of Virginia and Kentucky. Maryland and Tennessee are the next most important tobacco growing states, the former producing 21,000,000 and the latter 20,000,000 pounds. The amount raised in Ohio is upwards of 10,000,000 pounds.

"AN ILL WIND THAT BLOWS NOBODY GOOD."—Mr. Philip Morrill states in the Bangor (Me.) Flag that a disease, supposed to be allied to that which has infected the potato crop, has attacked the thistle and mullein, (both serious pests to the farmer,) to such an extent as to annihilate them in portions of that State. So far as he has observed, none have escaped this year.

I'M A GREAT GUN, says a tipsy tipster, who had been out on a bender for a week. "Yes," said the foreman, "you're a great gun and half cocked, and as you have often been snapped, you can consider yourself discharged."

Trinity Church, New York, was founded in 1696, a small church having been built upon the site of the present church, in that year. The present income of Trinity is sixty thousand dollars a year.

TWO CROPS OF PEARS.—We have seen a Specimen of a second crop of Pears Colmar Pears, raised this season by Mr. Cyrus Alger, in his garden at South Boston.

This is a new thing in horticulture. Early in the Spring the pear tree in question was treated to an application of super phosphate of lime, prepared in the usual way by adding sulphuric acid to pulverized mineral phosphate of lime, and neutralizing the excess of acid with the potash of common ashes. A trench was made around the trunk of the tree, so far from it that the mixture should not come in contact with the bark, and the preparation was then introduced and the dirt thrown over it. The early rains carried the soluble sulphates to the fibrous roots of the tree, by which they were taken up, and caused a vigorous production of fruit.

BONNETS of the new material called diphthera are at present much in favor, and have been worn by many ladies of high rank. The diphthera is a fine soft kind of kid leather prepared for the purpose. The crown may be of satin or velvet of the same color as the diphthera, and the under-trimming bonnets of violets. Violets are now favorite flowers for trimming caps and bonnets. The Parisian milliners are employing violets with unsparing hands in honor of the new emperor. The violet color, being appropriate to mourning, is much adopted at present in those articles of dress prepared for the mourning, which will doubtless be general, in honor of the Duke of Wellington, as the day appointed for the funeral approaches.

A workman employed on the Scottish Central Railway, had lighted the fuses connected with some charges of gunpowder, by which a blast was to be effected, and having given the signal to be drawn up, the rope slipped, and the poor fellow was suspended but a few feet above the spot where the explosion was about to take place, and having before him the prospect of instant death. His presence of mind, however, did not forsake him. He called out that he might be lowered again, and then approaching the burning fuses, he extinguished them one after another, and his life was saved. On examination, they were found to have burned within half an inch of the powder!

THE JAPAN EXPEDITION.—The long-delayed naval expedition is at last partially on its way—the steam frigate *Mississippi*, the flag ship of the squadron, and bearing the broad pennant of Commodore Perry, having sailed from Norfolk on the 24th ult., for Jeddah, by way of Madeira, where, probably, the squadron will rendezvous. The storeship *Talbot*, loaded with material for the expedition, sailed some little time back. The remainder of the vessels destined for the expedition, will follow, it is understood, in detachments, as they get ready.

Mr. William P. Chadwick, of Edgartown, has recently made an important improvement in oil presses, to be used on board of whale ships, for the purpose of extracting the oil from scraps, or pieces of whale blubber; and has received a patent for the same. It is calculated that a saving of four per cent, in the oil taken will be made by this machine.

ONE has to read newspapers at the time to keep up with the progress of the arts and sciences even in the use of terms. An exchange paper speaking of the liquor arrests at Newport, says, "the informers were pelted with eggs of the old school."

We are informed, that not only are flutes made of India-rubber, as we stated last week, but canes, violins and guitars. By Goddears process, the material is made so hard that the difficulty hitherto has been to find tools to work it with.

LOOK OUT FOR YOUR MATCHES.—The Herald says that a house in South Cedar place came very near being set on fire by matches which the rats had dragged into a hole, and where they became ignited; they were discovered on fire and extinguished.

LOUIS NAPOLEON has written a very gracious letter to the father of the young BONAPARTE, who is a lieutenant in our army, inviting him to return to France.—The invitation will probably be accepted.

THE pay of a Captain in the Austrian service is less than the pay of a lieutenant in ours. The former receives four hundred and fifty dollars a year; the latter, seven hundred and eighty dollars.

A five-dollar gold piece loses one-ninth of its value by circulating twelve months. A twenty-five cent piece loses in the same time two three-hundredths.

A SHOEMAKER'S SHOP, at the Wickford depot, in North Kingston, belonging to Gardner C. Huling, with its contents, was destroyed by fire on the 24th ult.

Three millions and a half of the inhabitants of Great Britain, or one-eighth of the whole population, depend for subsistence upon the various manufactures of cotton.

Mr. Booth, the veteran tragedian, died a few days ago on the steamer *J. S. Chenoweth*, on her passage from New Orleans to Cincinnati.

A MAN in a neighboring town, who had a good spy-glass, looked at his third cousin through it, which bro't him as near as a first cousin.

THE Protestant population of France is only one million and half, while the Catholic population is thirty-five or thirty-six millions.

A LAD named Gates, but fifteen years of age, committed suicide in New Bedford, Wednesday, by blowing out his brains with a pistol.

THE emigration from California to Australia appears to be on the increase, and a first class steamer is about to be employed in the trade.

A BOY is to be placed on Newton Rock, near Beaver Tail Light, by order of the Light House Board.

THE news from the whaling fleet, by the recent arrivals from California, is very favorable.

THE OLD FELLOWS of the United States spend more than half a million a year, in aid of sick members, etc.

EVERY year the London press sends out the world upwards of a million Bibles and New Testaments.

THE contract for the enlargement of the Battery in New York has been signed.—The whole is to cost \$27,000.

NEWPORT MERCURY.

SATURDAY MORNING, DECEMBER 4, 1852.

The following are the closing words of an article from the Liverpool Chronicle, on the number of deaths of distinguished men during the present year, in which a high tribute is paid to the memory of "CHAMBERS, CLAY, and WEBSTER,"—statemen the most foremost of their day, the most renowned in oratory, in political strategy, in social powers and in commanding talent."

"But there is one thing which Englishmen cannot understand, for it offends against all the preconceived notions of justice and fair play,—and it is this: How it happens that the men of great mental power,—the leading spirits of the Union, whose voices mould and cement public opinion, and influence so materially the destinies of the Republic, seldom reach the Presidential chair! The names selected of late years have rarely been of European celebrity, and that such men as Calhoun, Clay and Webster, should pass from the stage of life without receiving the highest honors which their country could bestow, is one of those mysteries which can only be explained to the European mind by one thoroughly skilled in all the manoeuvres of conventional trickery."

Englishmen do not, cannot, understand this until they are fully versed in the chicanery and humbug so intimately connected with American politics. With all their faults at the hustings and with all the petty artifices and double dealings in the election to minor offices, when the time comes for England to fill an important part, the public eye is sure to turn to a shining light. Her public men are great men, and her wisest statemen are sure to find that preference to which their talent seems to point. But with Americans a wholly different course is pursued. The questions with parties and their leaders in this country are not, what are the qualifications of the candidate? and what has he done to entitle him to the distinctions claimed for him by his admirers? but instead of these inquiries, we have the simple suggestions made to conventions,—let your nominations be guided wholly by availability, do not pause to count the noble acts or personal sacrifices of the candidates, do not waste your precious time in considering the greatest benefit that will result from such and such a selection, nor pause you to look into the future for the purpose of seeing what will be the result of your deliberations; but let your favor fall on one who will run the most securely, one that can take the stump in his own behalf with a right good will and do his best to advance the party, and so serve our ends."

Give us such a candidate for our suffrage and it matters not what his qualifications are, whether he indulges in "hard cider," or deals out "grape" whether he is "hasty" with his "soup" or is generous with his "candy,"—only give us something whereby we can make a noise in the world and you shall receive the hearty approval of the whole country and a goodly portion of the spoils of war.

This is not overdone. The manner of conducting our Presidential elections is a disgrace to an enlightened nation. The wisdom and foresight of the American people, so conspicuous in their private affairs, is wholly lost in the anxiety to carry party measures, and men so lend themselves to base use will meet with more smiling faces and secure the largest electoral vote. Availability is the watchword and a treacherous one it is, too. It has unhappily one party and it will as surely destroy the other, or worse than all, it will wreck the Union.

In Rome they wished to employ their great men; and in Florence to exterminate them. Accordingly, Rome grew from little to great; and Florence dwindled from great to little. Wise men we have had and have allowed them to go to the grave unhonored; wise men we still have, but they are crowded one side, to give place to demagogues; but men of wisdom and learning we shall not long boast of in our public affairs; for the inducements offered are not such as to tempt the rising men of might into the arena of politics, where their talents are sure to be ignored and precedence given to one called forth from obscurity to answer party purposes. Justice and fairness in our political dealings there is none! principle—yes, we will say it though the pen almost refuses to write the word—principle there is none! the interests of the country are not considered, its destiny never enters the thought of the most active politicians, and the great mental power of the leading spirits never finds a place in the scale. The lesser light is always the more conspicuous, but the mind from which emanates all the brightness is sure to be obscured in a subordinate office. But a change will come, and that soon. European nations judge of a country by the acts of public men, and when they see the first office in the gift of the people filled by men of no more than ordinary talents and no longer hear the eloquent voice of statesmen who would have constituted the pride and glory of any other land, they will exclaim: "The day of greatness has passed with America."

But the day is not yet spent and there is still time to recover lost ground. Let us then take the precautionary steps, else these words of FISKE AND MAY prove overture.

"It may please God, in the course of his providence, to train our nation by misfortune, and to fit it for greatness by some ages of adversity; but if we should be left to train ourselves, we must be abject and base."

The N. Y. Tribune offers the following excellent remarks on the subject of lectures which we hope to see acted upon. There are men enough in every community to give instruction to an audience on subjects of interest. They may not have the polish or round a period with the care and nicety of a man of letters, but they possess that which is infinitely greater value—a thorough acquaintance with the branch to which their attention is turned; and the only way to draw out this store of information is, for the more spirited to club together for mutual improvement. The discussion that will necessarily arise, cannot but have a beneficial influence on all, and in time they may open their doors to the public, with the certainty of securing a large and respectable audience. Try it.

We would suggest the propriety of leaving less open scholars and persons of literary labors for the delivery of these lectures, and valuing more highly the inculcations of practical men. If our most intelligent and capable Artisans, our best instructed most successful Farmers, our prominent scientific inventors, could often be induced to ascend the lecturer's platform and give the young people of their own and the neighboring townships the best results of their studies and their experience, our Lectures would be rendered more useful, and we think ultimately more widely popular than they are now. As yet, we observe too much stress laid on the manner and too little on the matter of these exercises. If a lecturer from a distant city be announced, especially one already eminent or reputed a graceful rhetorician, the house will be crowded, while the substantial results of his lectures, the great truths which he can teach, will be lost. They will need to be hardly called out on a hundred heards. Facetiousness, too, and an epigrammatic point, are far more regarded and sought by most audiences than instruction and real profit. These are errors to be amended in which in time must be.

THE emigration on RAILROADS.—Several of the English railroad companies, and especially the Midland, have a supply of these very important instruments on board, which are often eminently serviceable in case of accident, till a surgeon can be called. They should be kept by the conductors of our American

WEEKLY ALMANAC.				
DECEMBER, 1852.		SUN rises	SUN sets	MOON rises, W.
4	SATURDAY,	7 27	4 33	moon. 11
5	SUNDAY,	7 27	4 33	0 16 2
6	MONDAY,	7 28	4 32	1 28 3
7	TUESDAY,	7 28	4 32	2 42 3
8	WEDNESDAY,	7 29	4 31	3 58 4
9	THURSDAY,	7 29	4 30	5 16 5
10	FRIDAY,	7 30	4 30	sets 6

The Old Farmers Almanack,
Crockett, American Comic, Fishers Comic,
ton's Comic, Ripsnorter Comic, and the F
Comic Almanack, for sale at
Dec. 4. TILLEY

CHEAP BOOKS.

TILLEY has just received a large collection
of Gleason's Novels which he is selling
at each—just the Books for these long Even

SUITSABLE for Groceries, Dry Goods
Shoes; Waterman's Extra Wrapping
Hardware, and Sheathing Paper for Ship
Housebuilders uses. Constantly on hand.
Dec. 4. F. LAWTON & BROTHER

CHEAP REMNANTS OF CALICO, 13000 yds
Fine, Fast Coloured prints, in length
dresses, and small Remnants of the same
for sale by

CASHMERE SQUARE & LONG SHA
just received at
oct23 **LANGLEY & NORMA**

Woolen Undersleeves and Wristlets, for sale
CHAS. W. TURN
Nov. 13. 81 & 83 Thame

Ladies Cloakings, with trimmings to match
C. W. TURN

FALL SUPPLY of Fancy Staple Dry
opening this day at
Sept. 11. **J. H. HAMMETT**

Extra quantity of SHAKERS FLANNEL
and for sale at
Nov. 12. **C. W. TURNER**

SHAKER FLANNEL, which will not shrink
at sale at 81 & 82 Thames Street.

The above named Joseph Dean and Julia, his wife are personally known to me, and implicit confidence may be placed in their statement.

SAMUEL C. VAN DERWENT,
Pastor of the Baptist Church.

Prepared by J. C. AYER, Chemist Lowell, Mass.
And sold in Newport by R. R. HAZARD.

Plumbing Establishment.

THIS ESTABLISHMENT respectfully informs the citizens of Newport and vicinity, that having engaged the services of an experienced Plumber, (one well known in this section), and having the largest and most select stock of every thing connected with the Plumbing business, that can be found in this place, they are now prepared to execute in the best manner, and on **REASONABLE** terms, any work ever required of Plumbers.

We are also prepared to manufacture any and all kinds of

COPPER WORK.

having in our employ a Coppermith who thoroughly understands his business—and in point of workmanship second to none in the country.

We keep constantly on hand a good assortment of

FORCE **BLOCK TIN**
Copper and Iron Lids, and Lead Pipes.

AND **SHEET LEAD**
OF ALL SIZES.

Pumps repaired and set up in a satisfactory manner.

WE guarantee that all work in the above line shall be promptly and faithfully executed, and pledge ourselves to give entire satisfaction to all who favor us with call.

May 15, 1852. **BLISS & STANHOPE.**

100 PIANO FORTES.

T. Gilbert & Co's.
NEW YORK WIRE ROOMS,
333 BROADWAY.

Cor. of Anthony st., and opposite Broadway Bank and Theatre.

WHERE the largest assortment of Pianos with and without the celebrated Improved Action may be found—wall of which have the metal frame, and are warranted to stand any climate, and give entire satisfaction, and will be sold at great

reductions. By an experience of eight years, resulting many important improvements the *action* has been brought to a perfection attained by no other.

Nearly 2000 *U. S.* Pianos have been applied and the demand is rapidly increasing. Elegant

London or Cottage Pianos convenient for small rooms. T. G. & Co's. Pianos are admitted to be superior to all others, owing to their *action* and *key* bending in tone. Price from \$100 to \$1500—

Second hand, *U. S.* Pianos from \$200 to \$275 Grand Pianos from \$300 to \$700. Price & Co's. Melodians from \$15 to \$200. Carhart \$35 to \$90 Guitars from \$10 to \$75, &c. &c. [Aug. 21.]

HORACE WATERS, Sole Agent.

Constantly on hand an extensive assortment of second hand Pianos in Rosewood and Mahogany cases, varying in prices from \$30 to \$1500—

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R. P. BERRY,

WOULD CALL ATTENTION to a new method of inserting artificial teeth, recently invented by Dr. Allen of Cincinnati, and for which he (Dr. A.) has obtained letters patent. This improvement has advantages over all other substitutes for natural teeth in strength, cleanliness and naturalness of appearance.

The metal used is platinum, to which the teeth are soldered with pure gold, and the entire construction, which forms the gum, united to each other and to the metal plate in a firm and substantial manner, giving a beautiful finish, without leaving the least seam or space for accumulations.

R. P. Berry has purchased the exclusive right to use the above method on this Island, and would respectfully invite the public to call and examine specimens.

The following certificate from Prof. Chase, of Brown University, will serve to show the fitness of platinum for dental purposes.

BROWN UNIVERSITY, April 10, 1852.

GENTLEMEN:—To your inquiry whether platinum may be employed with safety to health in dental operations, I have no hesitations in giving an affirmative answer. It is one of the most malleable and ductile of metals, and although resembling Silver in appearance, it is twice the density of that metal, and differs remarkably from it in nearly all its physical and chemical properties. Only two of the known acids—the nitro-muriatic, and the nitro-hydrofluoric—have an effect upon it, both of which dissolve gold with even greater facility. Neither platinum nor gold, when pure, are at all acted upon by the fluids of the mouth, and consequently can exert no prejudicial influence upon the system when used in the filling or fastening of teeth. As the former, however, is found in commerce and the arts only in an unalloyed state, while the latter is met with alloyed in every proportion with the base metals, the employment of platinum may always be regarded as safer than the use of gold, unless it has come immediately from the hand of the artist.

GEO. L. CHASE, Prof. of Chemistry.

Messrs. A. C. Hawes & Brother. Nov. 6.

JAMES W. LYON,

PLUMBER, BRASS FOUNDER & COPPER SMITH.

No. 226, THAMES STREET, NEWPORT, R. I.

HAS constantly on hand a variety of Force and Lift Pumps, of his own manufacture, which he warrants equal, if not superior to any before offered in this market.

Also, Water Closets, Wash Bowls, Croton and Cochituate Faucets, and every description of Plumbing Materials of various qualities and prices, as cheap as can be bought elsewhere.

Also, Pure Block Tin Pipes, warranted not to injure the water in any way and fitted in the best style to Pumps and all other purposes.

Having procured the services of an experienced Plumber, he is prepared to execute all orders in his line with neatness and dispatch.

Lead Pipe and Sheet Lead of various sizes on hand, also all kinds of Brass and Composition Castings, made to order. Ship Castings of all kinds on hand and made to order at short notice.

JAMES W. LYON.

Having been appointed agent of the Hudson Gutta Percha Manufacturing Co., is now prepared to furnish any quantity of Gutta Percha pipe, and sheet lead; this pipe can be fitted to any of the uses to which lead has been applied. For conveying cold water possesses many advantages over lead as it is not affected by any of the acids or alkalis, it is entirely tasteless, does not affect any kind of water, will not rot and cannot be burst by frost. The sheet may be applied to any use to which sheet lead may be applied, and is equally adapted for use in steam boilers and reservoirs and also for water closet work.

Grateful for past favors, he hopes by strict attention to his business to merit the approbation of his customers. All work warranted not to fail until well worn out.

April 17, 1852.

Roger Williams Stove.

This superior Cooking Stove is not surpassed, if equaled, by any Stove ever made or to be made.

It has the largest oven of any stove of the same size, and is fitted with a large boiler, and a large water closet.

wood or coal it possesses great advantages over all competitors. This Stove is warranted to give satisfaction in every way, and if not found to water after a trial of two weeks, it may be returned.

Constantly on hand, a good assortment of Tin, Brass and a general assortment of articles usually found at such an establishment. Every article of Tin or Sheet Iron work made at short notice, and jobbing and mending attended to with punctuality. A share of patronage solicited.

Jan. 31. R. WILLIAMS, 74 Thames St.

TIMELY HINTS TO ALL.

How many have lost a father, a mother, a sister, a brother, or an infant, and are left with a blank to look upon. After the separation some little toy or trifling article of apparel, often is kept for years, and cherished as a token of remembrance how much more valuable would be the possession of a perfect Daguerreotype Miniature of the loved one.

There is scarcely any one who does not take pleasure in gazing on the features of a friend, and when that friend has been removed by death, we often hear the exclamation uttered with an expression of deep regret, "Oh, what I don't give for such a picture of my friend!"

Reader, perhaps you cannot do a better thing now, while your mind is upon the subject, than take an hour or two, and go by yourself, or with your family, or your friends, and visit the only artist in our town; and if not now, you may at some future period have reason to feel grateful for these "gentle hints" from

J. A. WILLIAMS,

Oct. 26, 1850. Daguerreotype Artist.

Lo and Behold!

Large Sales, Small Expenses and Low Prices at

No. 2, 3 & 4 STEAM MILL, Sherman St.

THE LARGEST ASSORTMENT OF Window Frames, Sashes, Blinds & Doors ever offered in this town may be found at this establishment. All kinds of Sashes made to order—Gothic, Oval and Reg. Every kind of fancy work. Sawing and Scroll work done to order at the shortest notice. Orders punctually attended to.

I cannot refrain from expressing my most sincere thanks, for the liberal patronage which the public have bestowed upon me, thereby encouraging me to increase my business and add to my extensive stock.

Sept. 25. **S. MOFFITT.**

KEEPING UP WITH THE TIMES.

AND LOW PRICES.

New Fall and Winter Goods,

JUST ARRIVED

Consisting of Beaver and Pilot Cloths, and Coats for Over Coats.

Broadcloths, of all Colors, Dressings, Cassimers, Vesting, Vermont Cloths and Satinets.

A large assortment of Trimmings of all kinds. Finishing Goods of all descriptions to be sold Cheap! Cheap! Cheap!

JOSEPH M. HAMMETT,

Oct. 23. Tailor & Draper.

N. B. Cutting particularly attended to.

AUGUSTUS FRENCH,

DEALER IN

Bonnet and Millinery Goods.

No. 96, Thames Street.

April 3. 1852.

R. P. BERRY,

DENTIST.

—OFFICE—

CORNER OF THAMES AND MARY STREETS.

Black, White and Drab Roll Wadding made by the Patentee Union Wadding Co., for sale by the Roll of 50 yds or by the bale of 300 yds.

by **F. LAWTON & BROS., Agents.**

Nov. 27. **R. B. HOWLAND, Prob. Ck.**

COAL & WOOD WHARF.

THE SUBSCRIBER, grateful for past favors, from his friends and the public, would now inform them that he has on hand a good supply of Coal selected with great care from the best Mines in Pennsylvania and will sell on as reasonable terms as at any other establishment.